PADENT OF MUSIC 8-Masulm. ASING SERWINIS. DALT'S PREATRE 2 and 8. A Midsummer Night's Dream DACKFADER'S—130- Minetrela
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2 and 8—Inside Track.
LTCRUM THRATHE—115—The Wife
MADISON SQUARE THRATHE—115—Heart of Hearts
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and 8—A Run of Luck.
POLO GROUNS—day and evening—Tobeggan Side.
STAR THRATKE—8—Chock 44.
STAR THRATKE—8—Chock 44.
STAR THRATKE—8—Paul Knuvar, or Anarchy. BYANDARD THEATRE S-Paul Kauvar, or Anarchy. THALIA—S—Possart Union Square Theatre—S:15—The Houristia. -: 15-L'Abbe Constantin THE AVENUE THEATRE-8:30-Carmen. 14TH-ST. THEATRE.-2 and 8-Modjeska.

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### New Hork Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1858.

## TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Former -It was intimated in Dominion Government circles last night that the fishery negotiators had come to an understanding, a temporary arrangement being made pending a complete settlement of the existing troubles. There has been great loss of life along the Canadian Pacific Railway owing to landslides. It is reported that King Menelek has revolted against King John of Abyssinia. === The steamship Suevia broke her shaft at sea and was towed into port by the Istrian. — The European situation has become more warlike. Noice of the dual empire.

CONGRES .- Both branches in session. === Senate: A Constitutional amendment extending the term of the President and Congress until April 30 passed. = A spirited discussion on the inefficiency of the postal service was held. ==== Mr. Evarts spoke in favor of the Blair bill. House: Bills to pension Mrs. John A. Logan and Mrs. Frank P. Biair reported favorably.

Domestic -- Many furnaces in Eastern Pennsylvania forced to shut down for lack of coal; efforts to induce the Wyoming miners to join the strikers of the Schuvlkill and Lehigh regions. = The ice gorge at St. Louis moved and destroyed steamers worth \$75,000. === The California Supreme Court sustained the verdict of the lower court in the Hill-Sharon casa === Health Officer Smith made a report to the Senate at Albany in regard to the fees of his office. - War of freight rates between the Northwest roads begun. === Revelations regarding the treatment of convicts in Georgia. === Colonists for South America being enrolled in the South

City and Suburban.-The Mayor sent his third nessage to the Aldermen, suggesting a comprehensive rapid transit scheme for the city and calling attention to the need of better streets and piers. = Dinner of the University Medi cal Department Alanni, at which Mr. Hewitt spoke impressively about his administration of the city government. — The Electric Club opened its new house. — Mayor Chapin, of Brooklyn, surprised the ward workers in appointing the Civil Service Commissioners. = father and son fatally burt by an express train. A Brooklyn man on a spree in Jersey City. was killed in a bar-room. ==== The Rev. Arthur Chester was declared not to be the pastor of the Bushwick-ave. Congregational Church of Brooklvn. Presbyterians listened to addresses in regard to the Centennial Fund for Aged Ministers. closing steady.

Weather .- Indications for to-day .- Fair, with little change in temperature. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 26 degrees; average, 29 degrees.

Those citizens of New-York who believe that the city should be freed from the thraldom of the gin-mill, and that the best and most practicable solution of the liquor question in such a town as this is through a system of high license, should assemble in great numbers on Monday night in Chickering Hall, where Republicans and Democrats, Protestants and Catholics, and good citizens of every creed and political faith, propose to urge the passage of a sound, equitable High-Licenes bill.

It looks as if the "Premier" had struck a snag in his work of demolishing the tariff. The Randall wing droops sullenly and refuses to flap. It will not attempt to float the Democracy if the destruction of the wool interest is to be the objective point of its flight in 1888. Mr. Mills is not the first free-trade Premier who has fallen because the Randall wing hung limp. But Mr. Randall need not think he can save his party now. The old game of having him promise one thing in New-York and Carlisie another in Kentucky will not be successful a second time.

The extraordinary weather which Dakota has been conferring on the country for some weeks past, possibly in revenge for the inhospitable treatment she is receiving from Congress, has produced a phenomenon in the Mississippi River opposite St. Louis which must be as magnificent as it is destructive and remorseless. A great ice-floe, about twenty feet thick and extending from bank to bank, is slowly moving down the river carrying desolation along with it. The owners of property on the river bank, steamboats and other craft that are lying by for the winter, can do nothing but stand idly at hand, while their fortunes are slowly ground to pieces. A colder picture of relentless fate can scarcely be imagined.

The considerations which have induced the Senate to pass the Constitutional Amendment changing Inauguration Day from March 4 to April 30 are considerations of sentiment. On that day in 1789 Washington took the oath as the first President of the United States. His second term began on March 4, however, and every President since 1793 has been inaugurated on that day. The Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, which Senator Hoar proposed to change, was proposed as long ago as 1803 and became a part of the fundamental law of the land in 1804. Even in view of the fact that the Federal Government was first set in motion on April 30, it is not improbable that many Legislatures may object to altering a custom which has come down to us from the second President to the twenty-second.

If the struggle between the Reading Company and its miners is not soon brought to an and, the entire anthracite region must inevitably be pauperized. One by one the blast furbaces are going out and all the iron interests are suffocating. It to not upon the Reading

Company nor upon the iron manufacturers that hardship and suffering will fall. Their properties are safe. The coal stays in the earth and the iron in the ore, and they lose none of their value as the weary days of conflict pass along. But the miners and the mechanics of this great industrial region, with their dependent wives and children, are the victims as well as the offenders in this foolish war.

Mayor Chapin evidently realizes that it is high time for him to show respect for other citizens of Brooklyn than Hugh McLaughlin. His appointments of Civil Service Commissioners are good, and the Board as he has constituted it is pretty sure to prove industrious and sincere in its application of the law. But it certainly looks odd for Mr. Chapin to retain in the city's service the man upon whem the Bacon Investigating Committee's exposures most reflected, and then turn directly around and appoint to another municipal office the tawyer who, as counsel for that committee, was chiefly instrumental in uncarthing and presenting the facts. The trouble with Mayor Chapin (and it always has been his trouble) is that he lacks moral courage. Instead of pursuing the straightforward course consistently, he aims to strike an average of goodness and respectability. He flocks with the sheep by day and with the goats by night.

THE MAYOU'S CITY IMPROVEMENTS. No one of Mr. Hewitt's predecessors has expressed his views so fully and frequently on questions of importance as the present occupant of the Mayor's chair; but those views are so often shrewd and sensible that the Mayor can hardly write too many letters and messages. All his opinions and suggestions evoke comment and debate. They bring conspicuously into the arena of public discussion the problems which confront the community and stimulate public spirit. The latest of the Mayor's messages, that on public improvements, will excite wider attention and more general interest than any document which he has issued before. Mr. Hewitt is a New-Yorker through and through, penetrated with a conviction of the magnificent opportunities of the imperial city of the Western continent. He declares that the destiny of New-York "as the greatest city in the world is assured by natural causes. which cannot be thwarted except by the folly and neglect of its inhabitants." This is clearly true. The progress of the city in the face of many obstructions and in spite of much misgovernment has been stupendous. The Mayor is right in aiming to remove the mischievous notion that New-Yorkers are not public-spirited. Tersely but forcibly he refers to some of the great benefactions which its generous citizens have in recent years bestowed upon this community, and touches with just pride upon this "home of refinement, art and charity." No sensible man will dispute the statements

as to the importance of the proper care of the harbor and the necessity of preserving a sufficient depth of water for the commerce of the world, when it can be so easily secured and preserved by moderate expenditure. The Mayor's plans concerning the water-front are broad and admirable. So, too, are the suggestions as to the streets. The strong language which he uses as to the urgent duty of repaving the chief business thoroughfares is not exaggerated, nor is he too severe in denonncing the companies which ruin the pavements as public nuisances. His arguments as to the vested rights of corporations to which imprevident grants have been made will be approved by our soundest thinkers. What he says about the impositions practised by steam-heating companies, surface car corporations and other unscrupulous combinations of capital, will not be agreeable to those who have misused their opportunities and done all the mischief they could in the effort to fill their pockets; but it will be acceptable and heartily received by all who have the true interests of the city at heart.

Almost half of the message is given to rapid transit. The Mayor has made up his mind that the most practical and simplest method of relieving the present blockade is by a subway from Fifty-fourth-st., under the New-York Central Railroad tracks, Fourth-ave, surface car lines, beneath Lafayette-place, and down the route of the proposed Elm-st. improvement. He also proposes a subway up Broadway from Forty-sixth-st. to Fifty-ninthst. and up the Boulevard. On this subway system he would have trains running at a high rate of speed and with sufficient frequency to transport an army of people in the busy hours. He proposes elaborate connections and branches and an extensive system of local distribution of passengers from the subway trunk lines. The plan is a vast one and involves so many details that it can be only referred to here. Our readers will find it in full in other columns, and if they begin to read this message, as tens of thousands of them undoubtedly will, they will hardly lay it down until they have reached the last word, for not only are the problems considered of the largest importance to every New-Yorker, but they are treated in the masterly way with which the Mayor handles local questions, and there is not a dull word in the document. The Mayor proposes to commit to the New-York Central Railroad the building of these lines, the furnishing of motive power and the transportation of passengers under conditions which would be fair both to the corporation and to the city. He says he has not yet consulted the directors and officials of the Central as to their wishes. So huge an enterprise as this will require exhaustive scrutiny in every part. Whatever the ultimate conclusion no one will dispute that the Mayor has studied the matter wih diligence and has thrown a flood of light upon the whole theme of local transportation.

The one great need of this metropolis, to make it a city of happy homes to relieve the tenement-house quarters of their congestion. diffuse peace, comfort and prosperity throughout its limits, to stimulate enormously its present rapid progress toward its certain position as the capital of the world, is a safe. swift and convenient system of local transportation which will reach out to the furthest boundaries of its territory. Then, as Mayor Hewitt remarks, with wise municipal government "the imagination can place no bounds to the future growth of this city in business, wealth and the blessings of civilization."

# A NIHILIST TALE.

The account given in the cable dispatches of the failure of the last plot against the Czar adds another startling episode to the annals of Nihilism. The members of a secret society balloted for the honors of Imperial marksmanship. The choice fell upon an army officer whose heart failed him when he sought to kill the sovereign. He shot himself, and while lying mortally wounded in hospital made a full confession of his guilty connection with his accomplices in the political policy of assussination. The incident is a most important one as corroborating many stifled rumors respecting the spread of revolutionary ideas in the army. The Russian Government has never boen willing to have its own subjects or the world outside suspect that the army was contaminated with the contagion of Socialism. The suicide of this military officer, with this strange hospital confession, is an unanswerable proof of the existence of disaffection in the

One of the details of this extraordinary ocof administration. When the dying officer's confession had been recorded in writing, every one who had heard it was immediately arrested. The surgeons in consultation over the sick man's symptoms and the hospital nurses who were smoothing his pillow were converted into enemies of the Czar by the mere possession of the secret that an army officer was a Nihilist and had confederates in the service. They were imprisoned for the crime of listening to a dying man's whispers; and the surgeons were not released until they had bound themselves not to repeat the startling tale. Could there be a more striking illustration of despotic government and its morbid terrors than this hospital scene?

A DEMOCRATIC TENDER. "There is no place or role in Nature for the Mugwumps except that of a Democratic tender." So remarks a leading Democratio newspaper, "The Brooklyn Eagle," Individual Mugwumps can be depended upon to resent this characterization. They will "hurl back" the charge that their present significance in politics is simply the significance of a Democratic tender. They will protest that their relation to the two great political parties is one of resolute independence. Some of them have taken pains to explain that they voted for Mr. Cleveland for the Presidency, not because he was a Democrat, but on grounds that had nothing whatever to do with his politics. Mr. Curtis hastened to the support of Mr. Cleveland after denouncing the Democracy as "a party which fell from power as a conspiracy against human rights, and now attempts to sneak back to power as a conspiracy for plunder and

spoils." Nevertheless, if the Mugwump newspapers reflect the views of the contingent for which they profess to speak, it is entirely proper to speak of a Mugwump as a Democratic tender. Why not? These organs long since abandoned the attitude of independent and impartial critics of both parties. They have become heated Democratio partisans. No one can read them day after day without becoming convinced that they are retained for the Democratic party: that they hate not only this and that Republican leader but are working for the overthrow of Republican principles and the downfall of the Republican party. "The New-York Times," in its capacity of Democratic tender, sneers at the bills pending in the Legislature providing for Quarantine reform. Why? Because they are Republican measures. "The New-York Evening Post," serving in the same capacity of Democratic tender, dismisses the tie in the Democratic Committee with a brief paragraph. Why? Because the deadlock in all that it implies of party factionalism

is a Democratic deadlock. Extremes meet. Your fine old dved-in-thewool Democratic organ and your "independent" organ are engaged in the same work. Both are laboring to keep the Democratic party in power. Who says that Mugwump and Democratic tender are not convertible terms?

THE NAVAL CONTRACTS. Secretary Whitney in making contracts for new vessels was very careful to limit the period of construction and to impose penalties for delay. One of the gunboats ought to have been finished in December last, and another should have been completed yesterday. Neither of these vessels can be turned over to the Government before August 1, and one of them may not be finished within a year. The Charleston and Baltimore are in a more forward state, but it is not considered possible to complete them within the period specified in the contracts. The dynamite cruiser will not be offered to the Government this month within the limit of time. In all these instances penalties are imposed by the terms of contract. The contractors are making strenuous efforts secure an extension of time in order to avoid the payment of penalties. It will be interesting to watch the Secretary's course in dealing with the contractors. He considered delay a very glaring fault in the case of Mr. Roach, who undertook to build four ships at once for the Government. Will it be as serious an offence in these new instances?

The Secretary can well afford to be consistent, for he can remind the contractors that they are paid good prices and that the penalties will not seriously impair their profits. Competition for Government contracts has not been real under the Secretary's administration. Each ouilder has got what work he wanted at prices narrowly within the limit of Congressional appropriations. Each can pay the nominal forfeit of \$25 a day for six months without ruining his business. At the same time we are not sure but that the Secretary will do better to deal generously with the builders than to hold them to the strict letter of the contracts. There may have been excellent reasons for delay for which the contractors should not be held responsible. When, however, the vessels are completed they ought to be required to furnish every unit of horse-power called for by the contracts. In this respect the Secretary was most lenient and indulgent, for he left a broad margin between the designed horsepower and that which the builders of the cruisers are required to furnish. The contractors of the Baltimore if they succeed in approximating the designed horse-power can well afford to be a year behindhand in construction, since their premiums will largely offset their penalties.

COPYRIGHT LEGISLATION.

The agreement of the Authors' and Publishers' Copyright Leagues, and the Copyright League of Boston, upon certain modifications of the Chace bill, the substance of which wa have printed, is a hopeful augury for the future of copyright legislation. One of the chief obstacles to such legislation in previous years has been the conflict of opinion among the various interests. The dishonest opponents of copyright have been glad to seize upon these differences as a pretext for refusing any action whatever. Now, however, the authors and publishers have come to the sensible conclusion that their wise course is to establish the principle of international copyright with as near an approach to justice as is possible at the outset, in the expectation that having once made this great advance it will be easy to secure improvement in details hereafter. There is no doubt that the Chace bill, as modified represents the views of those most interested in the writing and printing of books, as to what is at present practicable, and it is to be hoped that Senator Chace will permit their opinions to come before Congress.

These changes, if adopted, will remove from the bill the non-importation clause, which has been universally recognized as fatal, and the provision for a three months' interval between the production of a book in a foreign country and here. The non-importation clause is so altered as to permit the importation of foreign editions of American copyright works that are authorized by the owner of the copyright. The three months' clause is replaced with a clause requiring simultaneous publication in both countries. An appeal to the honest sentiment Mr. Stedman, Dr. Eggleston and others, which | not shown symptoms of it. We wish they would. is elsewhere printed in this issue of THE TRIBUNE. It presents the arguments in favor of the copyright law with much cogency, and invites the public to memorialize Congress to secure its early passage. Fair-minded people should be only too glad of this opportunity to aid in forwarding so just an interest.

The chief obstacle to legislation outside of the ranks of those engaged in book-making, has undoubtedly been the fear of a certain portion of the public, not too intelligent and not over scrupulous, that the price of books would be increased. The statistics of the trade demonstrate that there is very slight ground for such a fear. The chief result of a copyright law would be that a large proportion of the trashy English fiction with which the martet is now flooded would be shut out, that American fiction of a better quality would take its place, and that the difference in price would not be important. A Presidential session is not the most favorable time for pressing such a measure, but it would be a popular and gracious action if the two parties, before squaring off for the great contest, should shake hands over a copyright bill.

THE LIFE OF ASA GRAY.

We are fond of boasting of our statesmen and generals who rise to fame and authority from the humblest beginnings, and without the aid of early advantages. There is perhaps an even more striking and more valuable lesson in the career of Asa Gray, one of the greatest scientists this country has produced, who did not have a college education. Professor Gray has just died at a ripe old age, leaving behind him a reputation which is bounded only by the circumference of the world of science, and is a lasting monument of what may be accomplished in any field of learning by a pure and lofty enthusiasm, singleness of purpose and tireless industry. It is no exaggeration to say that the history of his life is the history of the development of the science of botany, more especially as applied to the plant life of this continent. In this field he showed that he was something far greater than a mere observer, however exact and industrious. He displayed remarkable powers as a constructive thinker, and was able to deduce from his studies of vegetable life generalizations bearing upon the most serious problems that are occupying the greatest minds. With these abilities he combined the faculty, not always found in conjunction with them, of making knowledge attractive to beginners. The name of Asa Gray is as familiar to the young student as it is to the leaders in science the world over. It is a fact of no small interest in an age

when to be a man of science usually means to be a religious sceptic, that Professor Gray was as firm a believer as Agassiz or Joseph Henry, though they came to their convictions by such different roads. Professor Gray was an advanced evolutionist, while Agassiz adhered tenaciously to the theory that there was no development from one species to another, but that the successive changes which are written in the earth's strata were specific creations by a Divine hand. Gray supported with all his wealth of learning the theory of evolution. which his own researches did much to strengthen, but contended that this marvellous system of gradual growth and modification implied the existence of a plan and a creative power capable of having conceived it. He was able to see, what many of the evolutionists do not seem to see, or at all events do not take sufficiently into account, that when the theory of evolution has been conceded in its entirety it is still an open question whence comes the power that sets all this endless series of causes in motion. The evolutionist is as unable to explain the mystery of the growth of a plant from the seed as the savage. When he has travelled to the uttermost bounds of knowledge, this mystery of the origin of life, which lies about him in every blade of grass, is as far beyond him as if he did not know one plant from another. And Professor Gray held what must be conceded to be a logical belief-than so far from the theory of evolution detracting from the accepted idea of God, it provided us with a more majestic image, a Creator who simply set in motion the vast machinery of development, rather than one who resorted to countless specific acts of creation. Professor Gray found no inconsistency between the

theory of evolution and the Nicene creed. When we add that his private character was so benevolent and amiable that he was beloved as much as he was admired, we have said enough to show that the career of Asa Gray was one which the youth of this country could study with profit.

A FISHERIES AGREEMENT.

The Fisheries Commission has probably arrived at some impotent conclusion. Conjecture points to a proposition for arbitration. This was the precise policy recommended by President Cleveland in his irst Message, and emphatically contemned by the Senate. If it be revived after the failure of the President to enforce the alternative policy enacted by Congress in the Retaliation bills, the Administration cannot seriously expect that its Treaty will be ratified. It probably prefers to have a convention rejected rather than to have the Commission break up without coming to any form of agreement. Of the two diplematic failures one will be far less humiliating to Secretary Bayard than the other. Indeed, there will be a fair chance of trading during the Presidential canvass upon an unsuccessful attempt to make a lasting sence between the two great branches of the English-speaking race. The collapse of the Commission would simply have brought ridicule and repreach upon the State Department.

It has been apparent from Mr. Chamberlain's public utterances that he came to America desirous of making a new Treaty in conformity with the actual conditions of trade and feeling between the two countries. He looked upon the Treaty of 1818 as an antiquated convention. adapted possibly to the requirements of the Government at the time it was negotiated, but no longer useful or adequate. The Fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington he likewise was disposed to set aside as furnishing an unsatisfactory basis for a new Treaty. He was willing to discuss all the technical questions and to make a broad and statesmanlike compact grounded upon the commercial relations and necessities of the two countries.

we countries.

If Secretary Bayard could have met Mr. Chamberlain in the same spirit, and if Sir Charles Tupper could have been prevailed upon to risk Provincial displeasure, the Commission might have effected without much difficulty a satisfactory settlement. What Americans want is their commercial rights in Canadian harbors and waters They have been denied those rights. Their fishermen have been subjected to indignities and outrages, and to malicious persecution and harassing annoyance in Canadian waters. A Treaty which would have secured to American ships in Dominion ports the rights and privileges which English vessels freely enjoy in American harbors ought not to have been a difficult compact to make, and t would have given general satisfaction. Probably there has been pettifogging quibbling over diplomatic details, with an arbitration proposal as the barren result.

"The World" thinks that it is as crazy in a na tion to pension its old soldiers as it would be to waste its substance and impoverish its people with military armaments. Well, if generous treatment of Union veterans be a mania, like militarism abroad, we can only say that the

of the country has been prepared by Mr. Lowell, Democratic President and his party organs have I can't do that, M, le Maire, for my ausband to

As was expected, the Commissioner of Public Works says that he has no money to remove wires and poles from the streets where the subways are ready to be put to use. This important work ought not to go andone for such a reason. The money should have been provided by the Board of estimate last year. If that Board is unable to find a fund available, the Legislature may properly be asked to give it the necessary authority to make an appropriation for this purpose.

The silence which "The Albany Argus" main tains in regard to the tie in the Democratic committee warrants the interesting suspicion that it has paired off with itself in regard to Messrs. Cleveland and Hill.

"The Evening Post" aims at too high a standard of journalism to believe that there is any political point in calling Senator Chandler "Bill." Nicknames express affection.—New York Herald.

Certainly. Mugwamp journals instead of referring contemptuously to Senator "Bill" and Jim Blaine," ought to show their affection for one another by playfully exchanging endearments over the "Gins," the "Carls," the "George Williams," and the "Larries." That would indicate not only an elevated standard of journalism, but kind neighborly instincts.

Does Mr. Cleveland really think new that David B. Hill is a candidate?

Charles Mitchell, the English prize-fighter, olemnly assevervates in writing that when he was in America he was "entertained by the elite of the society of the United States and Canada." Charles Mitchell's reputation for veracity has always been conspicuous by its absence.

An excellent bill has been introduced in The New-Jersey Legislature, which proposes to punish with heavy penalties the racing of horses within that State at any time in the season of ice and snow between November 1 and April 1. This bill should be passed promptly. It would put an end to the scandals and abuses at Clifton and Guttenberg and relieve our sister State from the daily gathering at ice-bound race tracks of the vilest scum and refuse from New-York and neighboring

Why should any one be surprised because the House Committee on Civil Service Reform proposes to introduce a bill that will in large measure destroy the effectiveness of the Civil Service system? What else was to be looked for with such a chairman? And has be not taken his cue from the Administration itself?

Postmaster-General Dickinson is pronounced by Senator Voorhees the first Democratic Cabinet officer of the present Administration. That's just why he was put into the Cabinet. If Mr. Cleveand were choosing a Cabinet now he would act on different principles from those followed three years ago. Public office has become a Democratic

### PERSONAL.

Congressman John Nicholls, the first Republican who has represented the IVth (or Raleigh) North Carolina District in Congress since 1870, when John r. Denesee resigned, is a printer and was for a time superintendent of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Raleigh. He was afterward postmaster in the same city, succeeding ex-Governor Holden in that position. Mr. Nicholis is a strong labor advocate and stands high in the Masonio order. He is spoken of as an available candidate for Governor this year.

M. Carnot says that any Frenchman who would de clare war against Germany while Moltke and Bismarck are alive ought to be shot.

The Hon. Hannibal Hamkin will deliver the Decoration Day address this year at Elisworth, Maine, before the W. H. Rice Post, G. A. R. Mr. Frank Stockton dictates many of his stories

to his wife, who greatly enjoys assisting in his literary work. A. V. Lockery, ex-Consul at Leeds, has started a newspaper at Carthage, N. C., called "The American Protectionist." As factories spring up the protection entiment grows in the South. Mr. Dockery will be

the Republican candidate for Congress in the HId (N. C.) District at the next election. He comes from good Union stock, his grandfather being ex-Governor Dockery, and his farber a distinguished Republican and ex-Congressman. Senator Cockrell is credited with having used hree gallons of ink in his private correspondence

and playwriters, and M. Dumas said, "What a lucky fellow M. Palleron is! He has two of his pieces going on at the same time and at the same theatre."
"How so?" "Why, "La Souris' is acted on the stage
and 'Le Monde ou L'on S'Ennuie' in the audience?"

peared before Queen Victoria at Osborno. He is an extremely clever dancer, and has gained medals in various parts of the world for his accomplishments. He pleased Her Majesty much, and the result has been that, through Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Queen was offered and has accepted a portrait of the little Scotchman, which arrived in London from Boston. The picture, which is about six feet square, is magnificently fluished in crayous, and represents young Burns wearing his profusion of medals, etc.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter is giving readings in Boston. The death has been announced of Thomas Latimer, the oldest journalist in the west of England. He had been for more than sixty years connected with the Exeter press, and, as editor and proprietor of "The Vestern Times" during the greater part of that long period, had been of great service to the cause of Liber period, had been of great service to the cause of Liber-alism in Devon. As a Churchman he stoutly resisted the innovation of the Puseyito party, and obtained for himself much notoriety some years back by success-fully resisting all action for libel brought against him by Bishop Philipotts, his leading counsel being his old friend the late Lord Chief Justice Cockpurn, then a young member of the Western Chemit. Mrs. M. J. Pitman has been driven out of Boston

the climate and is spending the winter at Wash-

General Sheridan will have a public reception in

Fanouil Hall to-morrow noon.

### THE TALK OF THE DAY. Coal is only a dollar a ton in some parts of Colo-

rade. Are the people happy? Not much. They are sicking because it isn't fifty cents a ton.

The conversation had turned upon the subject of the relative merits of various ideas of food as regards hoalthfulness.

"In regard to what I shall eat," observed the Boston young lady, pleasantly and yet with dignity, as she regarded the dish before her, "I never take anybody's tree divit."

se dixit."
"I told you, James," said the embarrassed hostess,
St. Louis lady, "that Miss Howjames wasn't ready
r mince ple yet."

Tourists in Southern California say that rooms in hotels are pretty cool. The reason is that wood is \$25 a cord, and there is no coal to be had. It is said that the sale of liquors in the restaurant

of the House of Representatives is carried on in the most open manner and in direct violation of a joint rule which forbids such sale under penalty of for-

feiture of privilege. We are willing that the people of Dakota use all reasonable means to deceive the world into the belief that their country is a paralise, but particular deception degenerates into reckless and unscropulous mendacity when it is announced of a man who was found frozen stiff in his tracks that he died of sunstroke.—(Binghamton Republican.

The annual horseradish fair near Berlin is a great event. At the recent fair 700 tons of horseradish were disposed of; also several hundred thousand kegs

A gentleman whose taste leads him to collect po culiar statistics reports that 123 persons were lynched during the last year. Now if he would supplement his information with figures showing how many persons escaped lynching during 1887 who had richly carned that attention, the public curiosity would be better satisfied.

True Chivairy, Successful Suitor-Your daughter insists upon a public wedding, but I can't see any sense in it.

Father-I can't either.

"Then you will help me to oppose the notion."

"Certainly, sir. It's a perfect folly, a great waste of money, time and strength over a display which won't last twenty minutes. Of course I'll oppose it. My wife will too."

No, I spoke to ber about it and she declared it should be a biz wedding or none."

"Humph! If their hearts are so set on it, it would be brutal for us to interfere.—(Omaha World.

"The Louisville Courier-Journal" says that the Kentucky State Capitel is the most discreditable State Capitol in the country.

The Mayor of a French village was marrying a couple the other day, and in the course of a little speech of advice, told the newly made wife that it was her duty to follow her husband wherever he went. The woman knocked the Mayor's peroration into a cocked hat by impulsively exclaiming; "Oh,

rural postman."

Willie is a little Scotch boy who lives in Glasgow, He is five yoars old and has not yet learned to like "pease brose," which in his country is given to children to cool the blood.
"Go on, Willie, you must eat it," said his papa one day at breakfast.
"But I don't like it, papa," replied the boy.
"That doesn't matter; you must eat it. It will do you good and make you fat like Daniel, who lived on it when he was a boy."
"Did he! Was that the man who was in the den of lions?"
"Yes, that was the man."

"Yes, that was the man."
"Well, then." replied the lad, scornfully, "I don't
wonder the lions didn't eat him."
The smell of "pease brose" is not by any means There is another genius in the peddling line among down-town offices. This smooth-faced pedler will one day offer a line of tollet soaps and perfumery,

The following day he offers publications and stationery. At another time he may be seen with an assortment of rat traps, whisk brooms and miscellaneous hardware. Clothing is another line of trade in thi man's list. In a Presbyterian church at Placerville, Cal., a w evenings ago, a novel entertainment was given A young lady representing America was scated on a dais covered by the Stars and Stripes and was at-

tended by four little pages who introduced successively representatives of various heathen countries dressed in appropriate costume. These kneeling as supplicants pleaded with "America" to send then the Gospel. The parts were well carried out, and the proceeds devoted to the cause of the mi QUITE ENGLISH, YOU KNOW

A young Brit sher whose name was Wen Went crave a last, so it semyss. Because people would not Understand that they ought To call him not Weemis, but Weems. Another whose last name was Knollya Tried vainly to vote at the pollys; But no ballot to cast Because till the last The clerk couldn't pronounce Knollys Noles

And then a young butcher named Leivoir
Went and murdered a man with a cleivoir,
Pecause the man couldn't,
Or possibly wouldn't,
Pronounce his name properly Beever. There was an athlete named Strachan.
Who had penty of sinew and brachan,
And he'd knock a man down
With an indignant frown.

If he falled to pronounce his name Strawn.
—(Washington Hatchet

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY

Mrs. T. Bateson Musgrave, of No. 535 Fifth-ave., gav

musicale yesterday, which was also her last reception day for this season. She was assisted in receiving by was by Michael Banner, the violinist: Miss Lawler, the Senora Pedroso, an amateur, the daughter of the Marquis of San Carlos and sister of the Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington. Among the guest were the Marquis and Mar juise of San Carlos, Mrs. J. F de Navarro, Antonio de Navarro, Mr. and Mrs. Bertier Mile. Bertier, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Leary Mrs. Abram Lawrence, Miss Euth Lawrence, Mis Sands, Mrs. Ethan Atlen, Miss Amy Baker, John P. Kingsford, Miss Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, the Misses Drexel, Miss Remsen, Mrs. John Zerega, Miss Charlotte Zerega and Miss Edith Newcomb.

seventh st., gave an evening of music and recitations last night. Donald Graham sang and there were recitations by Miss de Wolfe and E. F. Coward. Miss Florence Schieffelin received with Mrs. Beek nan. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Schleffelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Diusmore, jr., Miss Diusmore, Charles Robinson, Fred. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kip, Ellot Gregory Miss Kip, Philip Ruinelander, J. P. Kingsford and Mr. and Mrs. Grenville Kane. Since the Duke of Newcastle has been here he has been

gnest at dinners given by Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Roose velt and by Edward Livingston. At a dinner given by Mr. Livingston last Saturday night were Miss Clarisse Livingston, Miss Eva Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles

Littingston, Miss Eva Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pelham-Clinton, T. J. O. Rhinelanter, Miss Mattie Coster, Andrew A. Bibby, the Duke of Nowcastle and Austin Oothont.

Cards were sent out yesterday for the wedding of Miss Cornelin Van Ansen to Lindley Hoffman Chapin, at the was of the bride's mother, No. 421 Fifth-ave, ou Tuesday afternoon, February 14, the bride's birthday. The ceremony will take place at 3:30 o'clock, Archebishop Corrigan officiating, and will be witnesset by relatives and a few intimate friends. A large reception will follow from 4 until 6 to which 1,500 invitation have been sent out.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, of No. 72 East Thirty-fourth-st., gave a handsome dinner last night. Covers were half for eighted for eighted.

fourth-st, gave a handsome dinner last night. Covers were laid for eighteen. Miss Sands, of No. 35 West Thirty-third-st., gave a Leap Year dance at her house last night. About 200

Leap Year dance at her house last night. About 200 gnests were present.

Durley the last two weeks Mrs. John Sherwood has made more than \$3,000 for charity by her readings. Be tween seven and eight hundred persons came to heat her the other day at Mrs. Henry Villard's in aid of the Woman's Exchange, and a large number of tickets have been sold for another reading for charity which she is to give at the ho se of Mrs. Musgrave on February 11, Mrs. Sherwood will soon begin a noteworthy course of readings on seciety at her own house.

A WEDDING.

of a pretty wedding last night, Miss Grace Green, daughter of Albert W. Green, warrying Henry A. Alex ander. The Rev. Mr. Sanders, assisted by the Rev. De. John Hall, paster of the church, officiated. The bride's ace. Her veil was of tulle and she carried a bounnet of white illacs and natural orange blossoms. There were two bridesmaids—Miss Green and Miss Mary Butlet Green, sisters of the bride. Dr. Samuel Alexander was the best man, and the ushers were Maitland Alexander, Oliver Harriman, jr., Walter Watson, jr., John Hodgo Sidney Taber, Herbert Satterlee, Evert J. Wendell and Albert Stevens. The bride was given away by her

A reception followed at the house of Mrs. Therea Butler, grandmother of the bride, No. 433 Fifth-ave. Fully 3,000 invitations were sent out, and nearly 1,006 guests attended the reception. Among these were Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Alexander, Mrs. Edwin Stevens, of Castle Point; Mr. and Mrs. S. Samis, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Alexander, Mrs. Crocker, Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. Stainey Dillan Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Molier, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. John White Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Ausou Phelps Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William Amory, jr., the Misses Furniss, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Courtiand Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Rebert Hoe, Mr. and alrs. Francis Paddock, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. and Mrs. James Low Harthman, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. James W. Alexander, Mr., and Mrs. George B. Satteriee, Miss Lilly Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnogte, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Andrew Carnogte, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. and Mrs. Henry M. Taber. guests attended the reception. Among these were M

REUNION AND BALL OF RENO POST.

The Lexington Avenue Opera House was filled last evening with veterans and their wives and sweethearts. It was the occasion of the annual reunion and ball of Reno Post No. 44 of the Grand Army. An interesting programme of songs and recitations, closing with a "tragio-comico burlesque" entitled "The Jersey Tramp," and s. farce, "The Two Bunnycastles," was presented in an acceptable manner. The foor was then cleared and about 11:45 o'clock the grand march began, headed by Post Commander Henry C. Perley and his nicce. Miss Jessie Wise. The dancing continued until an early hour in the norming. Among those present were Commander Phillips, Biglin, General Ely S. Parker, Daniel D. Brinckerhoff, John Wissner, Quartermaster Louis Hess. Commander Samuel Minuis, of Post No. 17, and Lieutenant Strange. Reno Post No. 44 of the Grand Army. An interesting

FOURTEEN MONTHS TO DECIDE. From The Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Cleveland has yet nearly fourteen months in which to decide what he will do for a living at the end of his Presidential engagement. GROWING DUBIOUS ABOUT CLEVELAND.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

The course of the Democracy in the selection of candidate is not so clear. They still cling to the

a candidate is not so clear. They still cling to the two-thirds rule, and they have not among them such an individual commanding inducence as the other side. The two-thirds rule has often been found to contain within itself an almost inexhaustible supply of sup-

DISCOURAGING TO IMMIGRANTS. The recent severe storms must operate to check the flow of people to the Northwest. The advantage effered do not compensate for the hardships which must be endured.

THEY KNOW THE COLONEL IN BUFFALO.

From The Buffulo Commercial Advertiser.

The defection of Colonel George E. Waring, of Newport, from the Republican party is significant. Colonel Waring bore refuctantly with the nomination of Mr. Blaine, but he is repelled now by the lack of magnanimity and broad National spirit in the Republican party.—(Boston Herald (Ind).

What a creature for mush, gush and slush the mugwump editor is! Colonel Waring voted for Cleveland for President. He thought it of importance that the country should know how he intended to vote and he made his intentions the subject of a personal letter to the press. He appears to think that the people cannot wait patiently to learn how he means to vote next fall. But all these years Buffalo has been waiting for Colonel Waring to come back and drink a glass of water out of the Hamburg Canal as he promised he would do when the sewer under his construction was completed. You can't tell Buffalo anything about Colonel George E. Waring!

GOVERNMENT THAT RESEMBLES A LOTTERY.

From The Hartford Post.

For a two-cent stamp a letter can be sent to any point in North America. Under this Administration however, you run chances of its ever gotting there.